

A SURVEY OF
NUMISMATIC RESEARCH

1960-1965

III

MODERN NUMISMATICS
INCLUDING MEDALS

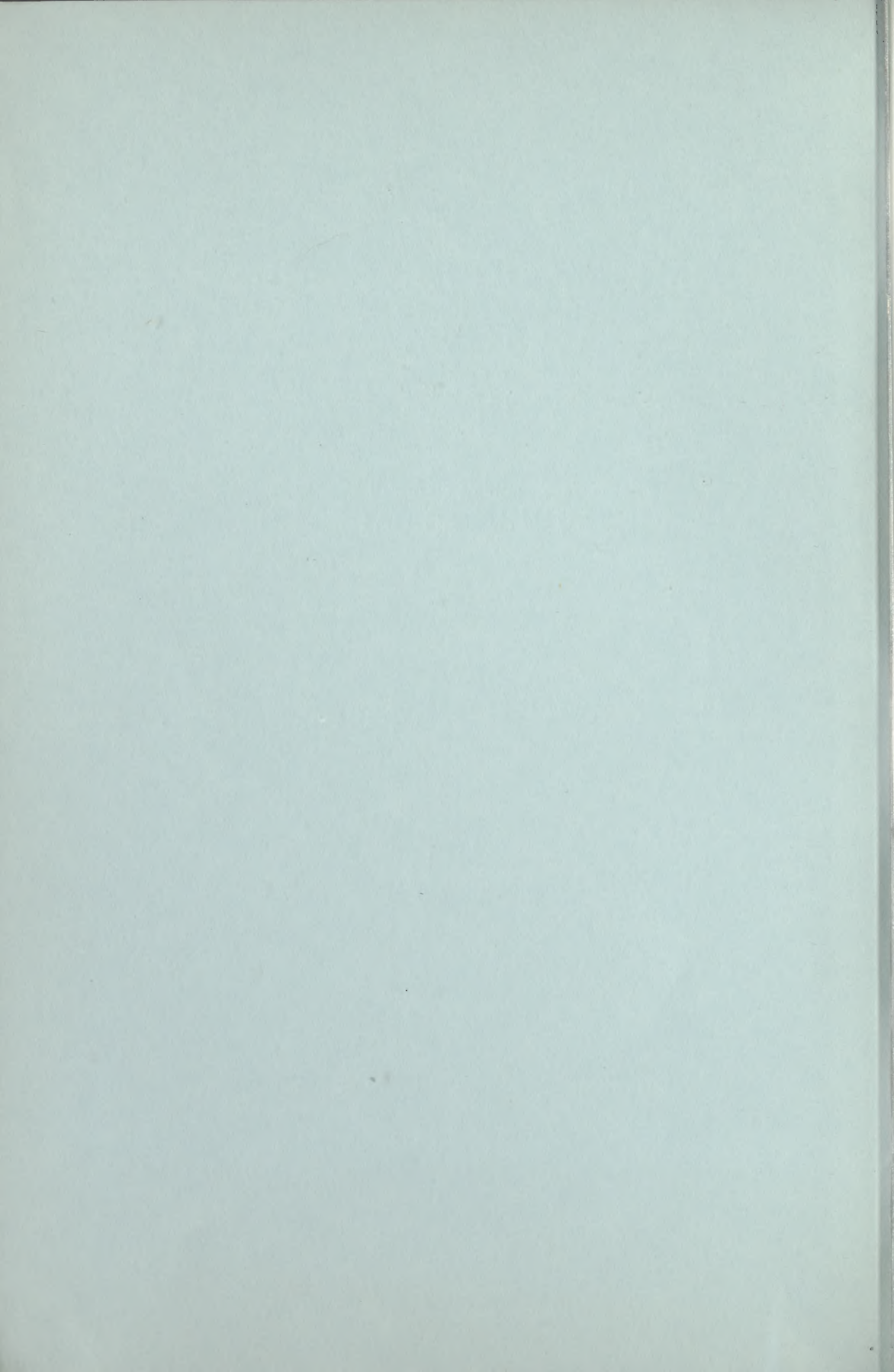
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The United States

by *Eric P. Newman*

Bibliographical Publications

The American Numismatic Society Library, being the finest numismatic library in the United States, is thoroughly indexed. Principal articles and excerpts from all numismatic magazines have been included by subject and author in addition to books. It was therefore a great boon not only to American but to International numismatic research when the seven volume *Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of the American Numismatic Society* was published in 1962. It consisted of reduced photocopies of the entire card catalogue, with 21 cards on a page. The availability of this catalogue makes research much easier for all concerned and an opportunity to devote extra effort to new studies based upon full knowledge of prior work. *Numismatic Literature* supports and updates this catalogue.

Coin World has annually published three numismatic bibliographies which have been prepared by FRANK KATEN. These include values of the books listed and encourage the collecting of numismatic books for the full enjoyment of numismatic history.

ELVIRA ELIZA CLAIN-STEFANELLI, of the Smithsonian Institution, contributed *Numismatics – an Ancient Science* to the numismatic world in 1965. A section on »Numismatics in the United States« reviews the accomplishments and emphasizes the need for a continuation of research in the American field.

Mint History

The late WALTER THOMPSON in 1962 wrote a thorough and comprehensive study entitled *How United States Coins are Made*. Since the importance of knowing each phase of the technique in the production of coins was a necessary background for many other research projects this pamphlet filled a definite need.

WALTER BREEN, in »The Hundred Year Vendetta« published in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* for August, 1962 developed the colorful history of the battle between the mint personnel and the public. He draws from his extensive knowledge of numismatics and of political history to

show the efforts of public officials to sweep their connivances under the carpet and to vilify those who interfered with their political future or opposed their ideas.

As a teacher and now as assistant curator of the Money Museum of the Bank of Detroit ROBERT W. JULIAN has thoroughly studied the material in the National Archives relating to coinage and to persons connected with coinage, primarily from 1792 through 1796. In over 25 articles published in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* he has presented data on deliveries of coinage, deposits and depositors of precious metals, preparation of planchets, coin production, contemporaneous die variety commentary, mint officers and employees, letters, memoranda, reports, laws, regulations, etc. Beginning with »The Mint Investigation of 1795« he has written articles of particular importance such as »The Davy Report of Copper Coinage: 1794« and »The Harper Cents: 1795«. He has worked up statistical material for 1853–1873 coinage at the Philadelphia Mint. His publication of the full text of the Digges letters is commented upon under Washingtoniana. Among other things he has demonstrated how much American data is available from which a researcher can draw numismatic conclusions on any particular subject.

»The Proofing Process« by WALTER BREEN, published in *Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Jan.–July 1965, is an extensive study of minting procedures in England, France and America. It demonstrates the difficulty of describing a proof when the methods by which it was produced changed from time to time and differed from place to place at the same time. The American portion of this historical summary includes much detail on U.S. Mint procedures and the machinery used.

The strange tale of how the U.S. Mint sold some of its genuine coin dies for junk and how Joseph J. Mickley obtained them was told by ARLIE SLABAUGH in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* for April, 1965. It lists the coins struck from the discarded dies and shows why such an event should never happen again.

With the rise in the price of silver and the demand for more coinage the replacements for silver in coinage received its full share of discussion in numismatic literature. V. CLAIN-STEFANELLI published »The Future of U.S. Coinage System« in the December, 1964 and January, 1965 *Numismatist*, explaining the many problems to evaluate in making a change, including prestige, wearability, vending machines, etc. The self-interest of the silver mining operators to retain silver is well exposed in the January, 1965 *Numismatist*. Advantages of stainless steel were discussed by JOSEPH ARKIN in the March, 1964 *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*.

Nickel as an alternate was reviewed by KENNETH HENDERSON in *Coin World* for Feb. 3, 1965 and other base metals by R. A. YOUNG in *Numismatic News* for Mar. 1, 1965.

Early American Coins

In the early American field, ROBERT A. VLACK in 1963 issued *A Catalogue of Early American Coins* listing and valuing major varieties, some of which were not included in other current catalogues. This was followed in 1965 by an illustrated and descriptive catalogue which included many recent findings which had been individually published by others but never assembled in the catalogue form. The 1965 catalogue included an extensive listing of George III imitation English halfpence minted near Newburgh, New York, by Thomas Machins and his associates and was evidence of the reawakened interest in the complexities of this most intriguing subject.

Many new articles relating to Colonial coins added materially to the subject. VERNON L. BROWN consolidated all known facts in writing on »The Brasher Doubloon« for the June 1964 *Numismatist*. ALFRED HOCH discovered a new variety of the Vermont coppers (Ryder 37) and disclosed it in the *Colonial Newsletter* in October, 1960. KENNETH BRESSETT in the same issue added to the knowledge of the Voce Populi series. ROBERT VLACK worked out for the first time the die varieties of the »Colonies Francoises« coppers which were published in the *Colonial Newsletter* in 1961. LYNN GLASER wrote on »Mr. Newby's Mysterious Coins« in the June, 1963 *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* giving Walter Breen's conclusions that the St. Patrick coinage was unofficially minted during the reign of Charles I (as Dr. Maris had claimed). This accounted for their extensive wear prior to being banned in 1680.

One of the outstanding compilations published in the Colonial field is EDWARD R. BARNESLEY's complete revision of die varieties of Connecticut coppers, entitled »Miller's Connecticut Listings Updated« in the March, 1964, *Colonial Newsletter*. To classify the 203 obverse dies and 190 reverse dies with their 340 combinations is a major accomplishment. The die combinations are graphically presented in charts which show the varying life of the dies with some having only one mate while others have six. The dies of 1787 apparently represent the largest die interlock in numismatics. The connection of the Connecticut dies with those of Vermont and imitation English halfpence is carefully detailed.

ERIC P. NEWMAN amended and corrected his 1957 monograph on *Coins for Colonial Virginia* in *MN X* (1962) with an article entitled »Additions to Coins for Colonial Virginia«. Similarly NEWMAN presented new data and die variety illustrations in *MN XI* (1964) revising his previous study on the tin plantation $1/24^{\text{th}}$ real.

WALTER BREEN described for the first time the die varieties of the 1670 *Gloriam Regni* French Colonial coinage in the New Netherlands Coin Co., 54th Sale. He also described the varieties of the *Sou Marqué* for the first time in the Oct.-Dec. 1965 *Whitman Numismatic Journal*.

E. T. SIPSEY beginning in the October, 1964 *Colonial Newsletter* wrote a series of articles assuming certain unknown matters with respect to coppers in the 1785-1788 period. He then speculates as to the solution of certain questions based upon his assumptions. While there is no objection to theorizing as a means of reaching logical explanations, the risk of using arbitrary assumptions to reach a preconceived conclusion is dangerous.

Washingtoniana

Two major disclosures in the field of Washington coinage occurred in the 1960-65 period.

ROBERT W. JULIAN through investigations in the Archives of the United States published »The Digges Letters« in the *SCMB*, October and November, 1962. They clearly prove that the 1791 and 1792 Washington coppers were an effort by a private Birmingham contractor to sell coins to the United States and was in competition with and differed from similar efforts by Mathew Boulton. They clarify the reason for the existence of gold and silver examples of the 1792 coinage as being for presentation to the President and other high officials of the government.

GEORGE J. FULD at the 1964 A.N.A. Education Forum presented the proof that the 1783 Washington coinage was antedated and was actually made about 1815. The talk was published as »Origin of the Washington Cents« in the November, 1964 *Numismatist*.

This disclosure takes these tokens out of the early American classification and puts them in the early nineteenth century token category.

GEORGE J. FULD and ERIC P. NEWMAN combined their efforts in the explanation of a combination of a coin and a token in »Rediscovery of the 1796 Washington President Piece« published in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* in November, 1961 and in the *Colonial Newsletter*.

United States Coinage

The varieties of the half cents listed by EBENEZER GILBERT in 1916 was a good start in a complex field. Steadily additional information was gathered by many researchers, all of which was assembled and coordinated by WALTER BREEN, who intended to have it published under his name. In 1962, however, Q. DAVID BOWERS and JAMES F. RUDDY published *United States Half Cents 1793-1857* based primarily on the Breen data. The publication fulfilled a definite need, but unfortunately is only sparsely illustrated. The task therefore remains to plate the varieties listed and to present a historical summary of this smallest of United States denominations.

FELIX SCHLAG whose artistry won for him the competition for the Jefferson nickel described his experiences in the January, 1965 *Numismatist*. The fact that his initials never appeared on the coin is a matter to be remedied in the 1966 coinage.

Much detail as to the introduction of the Buffalo nickel was presented by LEONARD J. RATZMAN in »The Buffalo Nickel, a 50 Year Old Mystery« published in the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* of May & June, 1964. Of primary importance was the identification of all three Indians whose faces were used in developing the Indian head.

The U.S. half dollar die varieties seem to have been too extensive to lure many researchers. HASELTINE's Type Tables published in 1881 were very incomplete and it was not until 1929 that a major step forward was taken by M. L. BEISTLE. The collection of Col. E. H. R. Green contained a profusion of half dollars both in quantity and quality. Beistle studied this group and apparently did not study other collections. Collectors therefore needed further data and AL C. OVERTON listed the varieties of his own collection in a 1959 auction catalog. This was followed in 1964 by a supplement to the Beistle book with respect to new varieties he had located dated from 1805 to 1836.

The so-called »King of American Coins«, the 1804 Dollar, had been the center of controversial writing and discussion for more than a century. Two separate fortuitous events took place which brought the matter to a head.

ERIC P. NEWMAN selected the 1804 dollar as a topic for a paper read at the educational forum of the American Numismatic Association's annual convention in August, 1961. This presentation proved conclusively by pictorial evidence that the new 1804 variety and the 1805 dollar, both

published in *The Numismatist*, June 1961, were alterations and broke open the old 1804 dollar controversy again. KENNETH BRESSETT joined NEWMAN to undertake a complete restudy of the subject and the material theretofore gathered by WALTER BREEN and LYNN GLASER was offered to them. While the manuscript was being set in type the second fortuitous event occurred. A specimen of the 1804 dollar which was not publicly known to exist was announced by DAVID F. SPINK and JAMES C. RISK in August, 1962, at the educational forum of the American Numismatic Association. (See *The Numismatist* for November, 1962). Not only was it in its original presentation case but the case also included a group of 1834 coins and an 1804 Eagle. In October, 1962 NEWMAN and BRESSETT published *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*, where they presented the full evidence. The coins were demonstrated to be an antedated artificial production made by U. S. Mint officials at the U. S. Mint and carefully concealed by Mint officials thereafter. In the course of presenting the evidence, techniques of die making, planchet preparation and minting used at the U. S. Mint in 1804 and in 1834 were compared. To follow up on all commentary relating to the book and to add data pointed out after the publication, NEWMAN wrote an article entitled »Updating the Fantastic 1804 Dollar« for the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* of September, 1964.

F. X. KLAES in 1963 published an illustrated and detailed study entitled *Die Varieties of Morgan Silver Dollars* and carefully pointed out the basis of his classifications of many new varieties. In the June, 1963 *Coin World* FRED DROST classified the O and S mint marks on Morgan dollars. NEIL SHAFER in the November, 1964 *Whitman's Numismatic Journal* traced the history of the early design changes in the Morgan dollar of 1878. In 1964 GEORGE MALLIS in his *List of Die Varieties of Morgan Head Silver Dollars* disclosed the 1880/79 P Mint dollar. LEROY C. VAN ALLEN then consolidated his research and that of earlier writers into a comprehensive book published in 1965 entitled *Morgan and Peace Dollar Varieties*. This book contains the text of official correspondence, the background of the political activities of the silver interest, the preparation of dollar dies, the evolution of the Morgan design, the varieties, the number minted, the number melted, etc. with a full bibliography of prior research.

»Trade Dollar Die Varieties« by P. W. SHERF was published by the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* in October, 1964 to add to the needs of die variety collectors.

A much needed study of die varieties of early U. S. gold began in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* and was blended with historical back-

ground by WALTER BREEN. As the section relating to each denomination was finished it was separately reprinted, such as *Major Varieties of U. S. Gold Dollars* published in 1964.

KENNETH E. BRESSETT wrote the story of the Massachusetts and California Co. gold pieces for the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* of July, 1965, carefully pointing out that they are patterns and that forgeries were made to sell to Col. E. H. R. Green for his collection.

In 1960 HARRY X. BOOSEL published his *Treatise on 1873 Coinage*, Completing the detail of the variations in the date of that year's coinage.

The currency of territories of the United States was extensively written up during the last five years. In 1960 »Coinage of Hawaii« by JACOB ADLER and ABE KOSOFF was included in *The Numismatist and Hawaiian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money* was written by MAURICE M. GOULD and KENNETH E. BRESSETT, the latter pamphlet being republished in 1961. *Alaska's Coinage through the Years*, prepared by MAURICE M. GOULD and KENNETH E. BRESSETT, was published in 1960 and revised in 1965 with KAYE and NANCY DETHRIDGE as additional authors. In 1961 *United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands* by NEIL SHAFER made its appearance and was followed in 1962 by *The Money of Puerto Rico* written by MAURICE M. GOULD and LINCOLN W. HIGGIE.

U. S. Patterns

»The Origin of the 1792 Eagle on Globe Pattern« by DON TAXAY in the Jan. 1966 *Whitman Numismatic Journal* entirely revised the thinking as to the origin of that rarity and gave a more complete history of the early days of the U. S. Mint.

Dr. J. HEWITT JUDD's book on United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces was republished in its third edition in 1965 with many additions by WALTER BREEN and remains as the standard work in that field. When the Judd collection of patterns was to be sold A. KOSOFF presented the collection in 1962 in the form of *An Illustrated History of U. S. Coins*.

Tokens

Patriotic Civil War Tokens by GEORGE J. FULD and MELVIN FULD appeared in book form in 1960 with subsequent editions in 1962 and 1965. Its comprehensiveness placed those curious pieces on a much higher numismatic level by virtue of coordinated illustrations, historical background,

finding procedures for similar varieties, identifying of manufacturers and engravers, giving rarity and value, and a complete bibliography.

In *A Guide to Civil War Store Cards* the FULDS applied a similar coordination to Civil War tradesmen's tokens. This 1962 publication modernized the approach to this group of 8500 different tokens issued in 400 cities in 23 states. The number of varieties of each issuer was carefully included and some varieties illustrated. The indexing features are excellent.

In the token field prior to the Civil War, *The American Store or Business Cards* originally published by Dr. B. P. WRIGHT in *The Numismatist* in 1898–1901 was reprinted in 1963 by the Token and Medal Society with a rarity and valuation schedule added at the end. In 1962 DONALD M. MILLER combined the token listings of Adams, Wright, Bushnell, Low and others to form *A Catalogue of U. S. Store Cards or Merchants Tokens*, which featured valuations.

RUSSELL RULAU added to the knowledge of Hard Times Tokens by his article in the April, 1963 *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*.

A very controversial book was published in 1963 having the title *So Called Dollars*. It consisted of a listing of American medals, tokens and souvenirs more or less of the size of a coined U. S. dollar. It was written by HAROLD E. HIBLER and CHARLES V. KAPPEN and the bulk of pieces included were not in the circulating money category. The title which was apparently selected to popularize the field was objected to as misleading. The question was who had called the pieces »dollars« if they were »so called«.

Foreign Coins in America

The circulation in the United States for 64 years of both foreign coins as well as domestically minted issues was the basis of a study detailed by OSCAR G. SCHILKE and RAPHAEL E. SOLOMON. There had been virtually nothing numismatic published on the subject when *America's Foreign Coins* appeared in 1964. In addition to complete statistical studies on the legal tender status of foreign coins the book explains the difficulties of the United States in fully establishing its own metal coinage and the effect of the foreign coins on that problem. The foreign coins authorized for American circulation between 1793 and 1857 are listed and illustrated. The reports of official assays on weight and fineness of foreign coin showing the extensive variation of standards from year to year and within the same year are interpreted and discussed.

United States Paper Money

The late ROBERT FRIEDBERG's catalog, *Paper Money of the United States* continued to be perfected by additions, corrections and revised values added by The Coin & Currency Institute. Its fifth edition was published in 1965.

United States Small Size Paper Money by WILLIAM P. DONLON first appeared in 1964 and presented a new simplified system of variety classification. It added for the first time the number of each variety of each bill issued.

NEIL SHAFER in his *A Guide Book of Modern United States Currency* presented similar material in 1965, with the historical background leading to the adoption of small size currency, new data on series changes and some theretofore unpublished illustrations.

MATT ROTHERT completed his *A Guide Book of United States Fractional Currency* in 1963 and its publication clarified many unanswered inquiries as to varieties of those issues and their background. To this he added »Unusual Aspects of U. S. Fractional Currency« in *The Numismatist* for August, 1964 describing the enormous collection assembled by Thomas Cunningham (1828–1910).

In 1962 the United States Treasury Department published a *Centennial History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing*. This book not only recognized the accomplishments of that department in supplying Federal paper money after State bank notes were taxed out of existence, but documented the background and problems confronting the Bureau throughout its history. The unwholesome efforts of private banknote companies to prevent the government from taking away a lucrative business from a private monopoly was presented realistically. The development of machinery and processing through the years was carefully explained. The artists, engineers, workers and administrators were recognized for their accomplishments. The laundering machine for currency, the embezzlement of bills by an employee and the difficulties with Russia over the Allied Military Currency for Germany during World War II are only a few of the interesting details of the book.

The elusive background of the U. S. Treasury Department Seal which still contains the Latin version of the Treasury of North America rather than of the United States was a feature in *Paper Money* for Winter, 1965. Written by EDWARD R. BARNSELY, this article shows the use of the Seal and the origin of the United States of »North« America concept.

Colonial Paper Money

RICHARD T. HOOBER continued his detailed series on the financial history of the individual American Colonies in *The Numismatist* with his work on Maryland in 1962 and on New Hampshire in 1964. He then joined with TED N. WEISSBUCH and ARLIE R. SLABAUCH to modernize the values originally set out by WAYTE RAYMOND in the *Standard Paper Money Catalogue* and its supplements. The new *Price Catalogue of U. S. Colonial and Continental Currency* was published in 1965 and fulfilled a definite need. HOOBER, in 1961 and 1962, wrote articles for *Coin World* on Benjamin Franklin's connection with paper money.

In 1964 V. L. BIGSBY wrote a study of the availability and manufacture of paper for Colonial paper money. This article in the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* was typical of the new investigations needed to develop background for numismatic understanding.

»Nature Printing on Colonial and Continental Paper Money« published in *The Numismatist* in 1964 was the result of serendipity. ERIC P. NEWMAN has explained the process by which leaves were printed on the back of Colonial paper money. A broken corner of a lead printing plate and the repair of a design made by wet cloth on a bill were the basis for the process to be rediscovered. Of Franklin's many inventions, nature printing was one he never disclosed and he kept his secret so well that it remained concealed for 178 years after its last use.

The discovery at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania of a counterfeit copper plate to print Continental Currency in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was written up by NEWMAN in the December 8, 1961 *Coin World*.

KENNETH SCOTT in his series of monographs and articles on counterfeiting of early American currency added »*Counterfeiting in Colonial Rhode Island*« which was published in 1960 by the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Confederate Paper Money

GROVER C. CRISWELL who continually has made substantial written contributions to the Confederate paper money field wrote *North American Currency* in 1964. The book is profusely illustrated with paper money classified by geographical area and priced the items listed. It included examples from all issuers and all periods but no group was intended to be complete.

CRISWELL also issued a 1964 revision of his *Confederate and Southern States Currency*.

BRENT H. HUGHES, in writing »Sam Upham's Confederate Notes« for *Whitman's Numismatic Journal* gathered the strange facts as to the innocent beginning of a counterfeiting venture in Confederate Notes and disclosed all of the varieties which Upham made available for economic warfare by the Union soldiers against the South.

PHILIP H. CHASE has written »The Chemicograph Backs« in the April 1960 *Numismatist* giving the history of the capture of these plates which were made in London and never reached the Confederacy. He also added »Curious and Faked Rarities of C. S. A. Notes« in the August, 1961 *Numismatist* and »The \$ 100 Interest Note of 1862« in the April, 1961 *Numismatist*.

The portrait on the \$ 5 Virginia Treasury Note dated March 13, 1862 was always identified as that of John B. Floyd until ROBERT J. LINDESMITH in the December, 1964 *Numismatist* conclusively shows it to be that of Jonathan M. Bennett. He also confirms that Floyd's portrait is on the \$ 10 note of the same series.

Bank Notes and Scrip

FRED R. MARCKHOFF during the 1960–1965 period added to his prior writings a group of 23 articles published in *The Numismatist*, *Paper Money Magazine*, and *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. His *Currency and Banking in Early Iowa* in 1960 was participated in by WALTER ROSENE and LEWIS FERGUSON and completed another of the bank note histories of a »western« state. This work was illustrated and contained a complete listing of all known Iowa notes. In a 1962 undertaking entitled *Portraits Found on Obsolete Currency* he identified many of the illusive Civil War generals whose portraits were placed upon currency issues.

In his encouragement of others to do similar research and to simplify their task MARKCHOFF wrote in 1962 a bibliography of all prior publications containing any listing or description of obsolete paper money issues.

When the American Bank Note Company published its own centennial history in 1958 there was considerable interest in its many antecedents. FOSTER W. RICE in his »History of the American Bank Note Company« in *Coin World* in April, 1963 added particularly interesting background to the subject. He traced the formation, mergers, changes and dissolutions of the many bank note firms who were active in the pre-Civil War period.

The paper money issued by the Indian tribes has been intriguing many collectors and MAURICE M. BURGETT developed much of its background in his article in *Paper Money* in Winter, 1963.

The 1933 era depression scrip was catalogued by R. A. MITCHELL and C. V. KAPPEN and completely published in *Calcoin News* in 1961. It then appeared in book form.

Military Currency

The military occupation currency of the United States and its allies in World War II was not current in the United States, but since it was used by Americans in many parts of the world it has been the source of extensive research. Due to continual reissue of certain issues the series extends for twenty years. In 1961 ALFRED J. SWAILS published a catalogue entitled *Military Currency – W. W. II – U. S. and Allies*. Pricing and additions were the basis of a supplement. After examining records on issuance except for some which are still kept secret, RAYMOND S. TOY revised SWAIL's data and added many illustrations and prices in a 1964 edition, which was then followed by a 1965 edition. NEIL SHAFER listed the many necessity issues of Philippine paper money which was published in the September, 1965 *Whitman Numismatic Journal*.

Forgeries

A major contribution to United States numismatics was the first book written by DON TAXAY, then Curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum. It disclosed the devilment wrought by fraudulent pieces made for collectors in the course of American numismatics and was particularly timely, because a new rash of copies, forgeries and reproductions were descending upon new and unsophisticated collectors. It showed how many people were deceived in the past and how owners and dealers concealed the facts in the interest of commercialism. *Counterfeit Misstruck and Unofficial U. S. Coins* (1963) is written with great clarity and as a result of much research. It retains a sense of humor about the frauds.

WALTER BREEN wrote a similarly effective article for the May and June, 1963 *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* entitled »How to Stay Ahead of the Coin Forgers«. In it he advises both the experienced and novice collector as to the methods to be used to determine the genuineness of pieces and to protect against acquiring counterfeit pieces.

In a campaign to expose coin frauds of prior eras JAMES C. RISK in 1963 published in his *Numismatic Review* an explanation of the use of

genuine Hawaiian dies to produce pieces dated 1883 and 1884 in various metals long after the dies were supposed to have been turned over to the Hawaiian government or destroyed by the San Francisco Mint.

WALTER BREEN carefully explained the deceitful method of trying to improve the condition of coins for commercial purposes in his article entitled »Processed Coins« in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* for May, 1962.

»Counterfeit Small Size Gold Dollars« by JOHN J. FORD in the March, 1960 *Numismatist* started the exposures of the new crop of counterfeits of proper gold content. ERIC P. NEWMAN undertook the description of early American counterfeits in articles in *The Numismatist* entitled »An Oak Tree Shilling Forgery Appears« (Feb. 1963), in »A Snake Breeds a St. Patrick Farthing« (May, 1963), in »Auctori Plebis – But With No Authorization Whatsoever« (Nov. 1964), and in »An Elephant Token Never Forgets« (Feb. 1965). These articles added data on the genuine coins as well as to distinguish them from the forgeries. The method by which the dies for these forgeries were made was explained as having been the impact copying method. An article entitled »Payable at the Franklin Press – or is it« written by ROBERT VLACK (*The Numismatist*, Jan. 1965) exposed another forgery of a similar type.

Continuing the attack on a long developing list of U. S. gold forgeries made in Europe and Asia, ALFRED DIEFENBACHER in *Counterfeit Gold Coins* (1963) includes U. S. gold forgeries dated from 1849 to 1927. This outstanding work points out the defects in the forgeries and compares them to the originals in the text and by greatly enlarged photographs.

JOHN J. FORD and DON TAXAY continued the attack in a series of articles entitled »Counterfeits of United States and Other Coins Reported« in *The Numismatist* during 1964. These show alterations, multiply strike forgeries, spark erosion forgeries, cast forgeries in various types of pieces including gold bars.

In the modern techniques of attacking forgery through the determination by X-ray analysis of the metal content and the structure of the metal in coins, CHITWOOD and QUICK wrote up their findings in *The Numismatist* in April, 1962. GEORGE J. FULD wrote up additional applications worked out by V. CLAIN-STEFANELLI and himself in the March 29, 1963 *Coin World*. The importance of knowing whether coins are on rolled or cast planchets or whether they are pieces, cast or struck has been carried on by many others both in numismatics and other fields so that this nondestructive technique has opened new avenues to researchers.

Collectors

Coins and Collectors written by Q. DAVID BOWERS in 1964 was a historical summary of highlights of coin collecting in America. Illustrations of title pages of early publications and of numismatic advertisements are interspersed among experiences of collectors and dealers of the past.

The colorful history of the American Numismatic Association was the subject of a series of articles in *The Numismatist* by JACK OGILVIE, showing the need for a collector's organization to stimulate the cultural advance of numismatics.

Conclusion

There are no doubt many important contributions to American numismatics which the compiler has not mentioned. These were either overlooked or improperly evaluated. The quantity of writing is not the reason. It is the fact that one person cannot understand and evaluate all of the many phases of American numismatics. For this an apology is given.

There was, however, so much excellent material published in the 1960-65 period that the compiler has been benefited by the opportunity to report it and has acquired a deeper appreciation of the accomplishments of American scholars who researched and wrote on American numismatic subjects.

